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Algeria	2.50	Denmark	22.00	Netherlands	1.75	Rwanda	1.75
Argentina	3.00	Egypt	20.00	Norway	3.25	Saudi Arabia	2.50
Australia	1.25	France	20.00	Sweden	1.75	Switzerland	1.75
Belgium	0.40	Germany	1.25	Taiwan	1.75	Turkey	1.75
Brazil	2.50	Greece	20.00	Thailand	1.75	U.S.	1.75
Canada	1.25	India	20.00	West Germany	1.75	Yemen	1.75
Chile	2.50	Italy	20.00	Zimbabwe	1.75		
China	2.50	Japan	20.00				
Cuba	2.50	Korea	20.00				
Czechoslovakia	2.50	Lebanon	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Lithuania	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Malaysia	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Malta	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Mexico	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Morocco	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Nicaragua	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Peru	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Poland	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Portugal	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Romania	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Soviet Union	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Spain	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Thailand	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Taiwan	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Tanzania	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Turkey	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	U.S.	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Yemen	20.00				
Dominican Republic	2.50	Zimbabwe	20.00				

Basque Discontent: Troubled Legacy from Franco Past

By Jonathan Kandell

Spain's most difficult legacy from the Franco era is the Basque country, a region of 10,000 square miles in the north of the country. The Basques, who speak a language distinct from Spanish, have long been a source of trouble for the Spanish government. In 1978, the Basques won a referendum on autonomy, but the Spanish government has been slow to implement the results. The Basques are now demanding more autonomy, and the Spanish government is resisting. The Basques are a proud and independent people, and they are determined to maintain their identity. They are also a people who are deeply religious, and they are devoted to the Catholic faith. The Basques are a people who are proud of their history and their culture, and they are determined to pass it on to future generations. They are a people who are proud of their language and their traditions, and they are determined to keep them alive. They are a people who are proud of their land and their people, and they are determined to protect them from any threat. They are a people who are proud of their past and their future, and they are determined to live in peace and harmony with all people.



ETA members at recent underground press conference announced halt in war on tourism.

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Plan Adopted at Summit U.K. Agrees to Oversee New Rhodesia Election

By Alan Cowell

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Britain has agreed to supervise new elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia after a new constitution is drawn up and all-party talks on the territory's future are held, the Commonwealth secretariat announced tonight.

The breakthrough agreement was adopted unanimously and without dissent in a surprise session of heads of state from the 39 Commonwealth countries attending the summit meeting here.

The decision, the boldest British foreign policy move in 15 years of dispute over Rhodesia, means that Whitehall is readying itself to assume direct responsibilities there for the first time since 1923, when the territory became self-governing.

The announcement was made after Commonwealth leaders meeting for their biennial summit spent the weekend in informal and highly confidential talks at State House, the official residence of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

The Commonwealth secretariat tonight released the six-point plan drawn up at the weekend retreat between representatives of Britain, Tanzania, Zambia, Australia, Nigeria and Jamaica. It will go tomorrow before a full session of the Commonwealth conference for endorsement.

The fighting, involving tanks and Soviet-made MiG fighters, began in the afternoon in downtown Kabul but quickly spread, diplomatic sources said. The heaviest fighting was reported near military barracks in the Balahisar and Dural Aman areas of the city around the headquarters of the army chief of staff, the sources said. Mr. Taraki's office is within the military headquarters and the Soviet Embassy is three miles from the scene of the fighting, the sources said.

Radio Kabul confirmed the fighting and announced a dusk-to-dawn curfew. The radio said that government troops had crushed the rebels, but other reports from the city said that fighting continued into the night. Diplomatic sources said that Radio Kabul apparently was attempting to play down the fighting.

Tanks and armored personnel carriers rumbled through Kabul while MiG fighters and helicopters dipped low over the city and smoke was seen in many streets, a source said. Soviet personnel, apparently some of the 3,000 advisers sent to help Afghanistan, were seen at Bagram Airport about 25 miles from the city center and believed to be directing air operations, another source said.

Many troops living in the barracks reportedly were involved in the fighting, but it was not clear whether the clashes were caused by a general uprising against the regime or by an attempted coup.

Guerrilla pressure against the regime has been increasing recently, and diplomatic sources have said that the insurgency may lead soon to the overthrow of Mr. Taraki. The loyalty of the Afghan army is considered shaky, and it is believed that the many rebel organizations based on the Pakistani border have begun to unite. As many as 10,000 or 20,000 guerrillas are believed to be operating out of refugee camps in Pakistan.

The fighting today was believed to be the first heavy fighting in the capital. Most of the guerrilla action had been centered in small towns and villages, and U.S. officials have estimated that the regime controls less than half the country.

The Taraki regime, which took power in a coup in April, 1978, has quarreled with religious and other leaders and many tribal groups, and is believed to have executed more than 3,000 political prisoners, according to reports reaching U.S. officials.

Coalition Sworn Italian Political Stalemate Ends; Cossiga Is Premier

By Henry Tanner

AUG. 5 (NYT) — Premier Cossiga's three-party government was sworn in today, ending a political stalemate that had lasted for more than a year. Cossiga, a member of the Christian Democrats, was elected premier by a coalition of the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, and the Republicans. The coalition was sworn in today, and Cossiga was elected premier. The coalition is expected to last for the next few years, and Cossiga is expected to lead the government. The coalition is a significant victory for Cossiga, who has been a leading figure in Italian politics for many years. The coalition is expected to bring stability to the Italian government, and Cossiga is expected to lead the government. The coalition is a significant victory for Cossiga, who has been a leading figure in Italian politics for many years. The coalition is expected to bring stability to the Italian government, and Cossiga is expected to lead the government.

Turtles Are Rescued Oil Slick Hits Mexico; U.S. Acts to Save Coast

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 5 (UPI) — The Coast Guard today began moving huge oil containment booms into position off the Gulf Coast to protect wildlife threatened by extensive oil slicks advancing toward the U.S. shore.

Tar balls, "pancakes" and "mousse" from a huge Mexican oil slick had moved ashore on uninhabited Mexican beaches 10 to 15 miles south of Brownsville by today, Coast Guard officials, however, said it was unlikely the globules would reach Texas beaches before Tuesday.

In Mexico City, a Mexican Fishing Department spokesman said thousands of nearly extinct Ridley turtles were flown out to sea from their only known rookery at Rancho Nuevo Beach, which is threatened by slicks from the largest oil spill in history. The spokesman said it was not known exactly how many turtles were evacuated, but said that plans called for an operation similar to one last Sunday in which 8,300 baby Ridley turtles were airlifted 10 miles offshore.

Coast Guard and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration officials said the latest aerial surveillance showed a huge sheen of oil several miles from the coast southeast of Brownsville.

A spokesman said the Coast Guard would put a 1,000-foot Navy boom at the north side of the slick, to the Brownsville ship channel and a 550-foot boom at the south side. There were plans to erect a small barrier around the South Bay to protect the oysters in the area.

The Coast Guard spokesman said the two large booms would form a V-shape with land and divert the oil into "calm-water" collection ponds. There, he said, the oil could be scooped up by huge vacuum mounted on trucks along the beaches.

The oil is part of a huge slick being fed by the runaway Ixtoc 1 well in Mexico's Bay of Campeche. The well has been dumping 20,000 to 30,000 barrels of oil daily into the Gulf since June 3. Experts say it may take another 30 days to bring the blow-out under control.

Equatorial Guinea Leader Reported Ousted in Coup

PARIS, Aug. 5 — The national radio of Equatorial Guinea said today the military has overthrown President Macias Nguema Biyogo, apparently ending one of Africa's bloodiest dictatorial regimes.

A broadcast from the west African country mentioned in Paris said Mr. Macias was ousted Friday night in a bloodless coup and replaced by a military junta calling itself the Revolutionary Military Council.

The identities of the new leaders were not known. An earlier radio broadcast — and reports circulating among the thousands of exiles from Equatorial Guinea — said Mr. Macias was arrested Friday night in his home village, Mongomo, by the vice minister of defense, Col. Theodore Nguema Menzogo.

Col. Menzogo is 33 and a graduate of the Spanish Army School in Zaragoza. Little else is known about him.

It was impossible to obtain first-hand information on the coup because Mr. Macias' Marxist-oriented regime has kept almost all foreigners out of the country for almost a decade.

The situation is still very confused because there are no telephone links with the country. But there has certainly been a coup, a Spanish Foreign Ministry official said.

After having his chief political opponents killed, he launched a regime of repression and terror. He was a member of the National Front of the Islamic Revolution had entered Kabul and that more were expected to arrive in the next 48 hours. The report was unconfirmed.

Iran Leads Assembly in Iran

AN AGONY OF DISSENT — Moslems in Iran are constitutionally prohibited from participating in national elections. Interior Minister Sahabian forecast a landslide for the Islamic Republican Party, a political movement of Ayatollah Khomeini, the shah in February.

First 39 candidates known to be religious leaders, eight ayatollahs. A nomination was Abdol Rahman, secretary-general of the Democratic Party, which won the Iranian election in 1979. Khomeini had urged on the radio before and on day to vote for candidates presented Islam and neither Marxism or West.

Iran, progressive Ayatollah Khomeini received the number of votes among the candidates elected for the city. He gave him a strong chance to become president of the 73-member assembly, which will vote on a constitution.

Officials have yet to say if the candidates could be held by any persons voted, but indicated that turnout was high.

The candidates elected in the assembly's seats have been located to two Christians, a Zoroastrian, Christians, and others who were forced to set up in churches or social clubs.

The count continued, the state reported the execution of ten for rape. The number of Islamic since the revolution in February believed to exceed 400.

Plane Hijacked In Canary Islands

MADRID, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Three West German tourists tonight hijacked a Spanish airliner at Fuerteventura airport in the Canary Islands and apparently the plane was heading for Nigeria, the national news agency EFE reported.

The agency said the three men seized the plane as passengers were disembarking and stopped some from leaving. They forced the crew to land, and the plane, a DC-9 of the Spanish national airline Iberia, took off with 23 passengers and 2 cleaning women aboard.

The hijackers were identified as three West German members of the Spanish Foreign Legion armed with weapons stolen from the military police.

Europe Pushes Ahead With Nuclear Power Programs Iran Crisis Strengthens Long-Term Commitments

By Don Cook

PARIS — On the banks of the Rhine River to the east of France's second-largest city, Lyon, the great outer shell of the world's first commercial fast-breeder nuclear power reactor is nearing completion. In 1983 it is scheduled to start feeding 1,200 megawatts of electricity into the French power grid.

The Super Phenix reactor, being built by a French-German-Italian consortium at an estimated cost of \$1.4 billion at the town of Creys-Malville is symbolic of a long-term commitment in most parts of Europe to beat the oil crisis by stepping up nuclear power.

With Super Phenix, the French will have a 10-year lead over the United States in commercial application of fast-breeder technology, which will almost certainly be the nuclear power of the future. Fast-breeder development in the United States, along with almost every other aspect of the future of nuclear power, is bogged down in political, technological, environmental, regulatory and safety arguments, while the Europeans plough steadily ahead.

Because fast breeders use plutonium for fuel instead of enriched uranium, and therefore could contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Carter administration has opposed their development. The sole U.S. project, an experimental reactor being built at Clinch River, Tenn., has just been rescued once more by Congress from the administration's axe.

Growing Determination

"Since the crisis in Iran, and despite the impact of the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania, I sense a growing determination on the part of governments in Europe, with few exceptions, to push ahead with nuclear power," says Dr. Ulf Linde, director of the 20-country International Energy Agency, which is based in Paris.

President Carter drew considerable comment in Europe by failing even to mention nuclear power in his energy speech to the country on July 15. The next day, speaking in Kansas City, he included a reference to the continuing need for nuclear power.

Europeans have built nuclear power plants faster than they can be built in the United States. They apparently have an excellent safety record, with no reported accidents so far in the nuclear workings of any of their power stations. They have more confidence generally in nuclear power, and they manage their forward planning more efficiently due to government authority over publicly owned utilities.

85 Stations

There are 85 nuclear power stations in Western Europe turning out 35,000 megawatts of power. Another 77 nuclear stations are under construction or are planned for completion by the middle of the coming decade, and 31 are in planning for the 1990s.

In Eastern Europe, nuclear power plants now under construction will double the nuclear-produced electricity of the Warsaw Pact countries in the next five years. Czechoslovakia's Skoda works has 18 nuclear power plants on its order books, including components of two plants being built in Cuba.

Currently, the nine European Common Market countries get 10.3 percent of their electricity from nuclear power stations; but with plants already under construction, this will climb to around 40 percent by 1985. Britain is currently the biggest nuclear power producer, with West Germany second. France, now in third place, will move to the top of the list in the next three years.

Here is a survey of the status of nuclear power and the political problems involved in the principal countries of Western Europe.

The French have 15 nuclear power stations in operation, producing a total of 7,420 megawatts. This is 13.5 percent of their electricity. But France has by far the biggest nuclear program under way of any country in Europe — a total of 33 additional power stations (including Super Phenix), which will come on stream between now and 1987, to add another 34,000 megawatts to their nuclear capacity. By that time, France will derive an estimated 60 percent of its electricity from nuclear power. This will probably be the highest percentage in the world.

The French have remarkably few political difficulties with their nuclear program. In a television discussion among political leaders recently, the Socialist and Communist representatives both attacked the government ministers on the program for not going fast enough with nuclear power. There have been environmental protests over the siting of some power stations, but in general France's nuclear power program is associated with national pride and independence.

Thus the government enjoys a remarkably free hand to plan, order and start construction with little (Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)



Kevin Anderson is carried ashore in France by his father, John, after becoming youngest person to swim the channel.

12-Year-Old South African Boy Is Youngest to Swim Channel

DOVER, England, Aug. 5 — Kevin Anderson, a 12-year-old from South Africa, swam 21 miles from England to France yesterday to become the youngest person to swim the English Channel, channel swimming officials said.

Starting from Shakespeare Beach, he touched land at the French coast 12 1/2 hours later, officials said. They said his time was subject to verification.

His unofficial time was slower than the previous youngest swimmer — Britain's David Morgan, who swam it in 11 hours, 5 minutes, in July, 1977, at the age of 13.

It was Kevin's second attempt to swim the channel. He failed last year because he fell asleep on exhaustion.

Meanwhile, 51-year-old Australian Desmond Renford crossed for a record 14th time. Canadian Cynthia Nicholas, 21, swam it twice, completing the journey in 19 hours, 12 minutes, clipping 43 minutes off her own women's record for the two-way swim.

They were among 13 swimmers who set off yesterday from a beach near Dover. Nine reached the other side near Cap Gris-Nez, the rest gave up. Because of the currents, most swimmers have to cover 30 to 35 miles on the crossing.

The Issue Is Blackmail

"Here is your Independence Day present," said King Khalid on or about July 4 as he promised Jimmy Carter an extra million barrels of Saudi oil each day this summer until the gas lines disappeared. The president has repeated the remark, apparently unembarrassed by its grim humor. He has also recalled his gratitude because other oil nations were then threatening to withhold fuel if Canada moved its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem (it didn't) or if Britain lifted sanctions against Rhodesia (it didn't). Yet Carter denies having said anything more than "Thank you" to the Saudi king.

Now, barely a month later, we read in Hedrick Smith's report to The New York Times [N.Y.T. Aug. 3] that high administration officials think "Thank you" is not enough. Sensing "new diplomatic openings" in the Middle East, these officials assert that there must be "noticeable progress" toward Palestinian autonomy in the next 10 weeks or "the West is likely to face increased pressures on its oil supplies."

We hope we're wrong, but this conjunction of news gives us a premonition of catastrophe.

The fuss in recent days, over Carter's inane comparison of Palestinian nationalism with the American civil rights movement, is almost beside the point. Jewish leaders resented the implication of Israeli racism and oppression; black leaders resented being compared with terrorists. Palestine is not Georgia searching for its soul. But the truly troubling issue goes far beyond the president's carelessness or misunderstanding of Middle East passions.

America's loss of energy independence is no mere royal joke. The American people are paying for it with their standard of living and their self-respect. More than ever, therefore, they need to make it unmistakably plain that they will not also pay for gasoline with their security, or the security of their allies or their resolve, upon which security ultimately depends.

More bluntly, has the United States decided to trade gas lines and a few cents at the pump in a deal to embrace the Palestine Liberation Organization before it makes its peace with Israel? If so, there will be no end to the demands from every corner of the globe. Once Americans begin to pay for oil

not only with cash but also by selling out diplomatic self-interest and obligations, no price will seem too high to ask and no one will hesitate to ask it.

It was probably a mistake for Carter to beg the Saudis for more oil and price restraint just as he was scolding Americans for self-indulgence and indifference to their security. But if he leads the Saudis and an audience of more radical Arabs to believe that they can achieve with oil what they have never achieved by war, the president will have betrayed his most elementary obligation of office.

No play on words will erase the impression of extortion now created. Of course the Palestinian people have "legitimate rights" in Palestine. And those rights have been periodically abused by Israel. Prime Minister Begin's provocative settlements policy, beyond all reasonable security needs, has inflamed the situation just when Israel should have joined with Egypt in gestures of peace to its other neighbors.

But those neighbors, and their bankers in Saudi Arabia, have hardly invited Israel's trust with their vilification of President Sadat's diplomacy and refusal to propose any other. They cannot have a few phrases from Sadat's treaty without his crucial gift of peace. It used to be said — most of all by and about Egyptians — that Israel's enemies cannot "afford" to pronounce the word, but we know better now. Those who want Israel to give up hard-won territory and risk weaker military positions ought to risk at least saying that they want to live with it in peace.

To the extent that this may yet happen, the United States will have to use its power to wring difficult concessions from the Israelis. That cannot be done, however, unless the same power is reliably arrayed in Israel's defense. It will never be done if that power is mispent for a million barrels of oil.

The way to lure the interested but reluctant Arabs into the peace process is to demonstrate that the diplomatic track offers more than war, and that the train is getting ready to pull out. The sure way to wreck even the peace with Egypt is to demonstrate that there is a more rewarding course than talking to Israel: blackmailing the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Cuba: What Is Russia Up To?

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is puzzled and perplexed by the activities in Cuba of a Soviet Army brigade headquarters.

The preliminary intelligence assessment, well-placed sources say, is that the Soviet military contingent appears engaged in training Cuban and possibly Soviet personnel in advanced jungle-warfare tactics employing tanks, artillery, rockets, helicopters and jet fighters. But no one is sure why.

Might the Russians be preparing Cuban units for jungle combat in Africa or Latin America? Might they be taking advantage of the environment to prepare Soviet officers and noncoms for military advisory roles in such places?

The U.S. intelligence community has been directed to make an intensive study of the new unit to determine its mission and likely purpose.

MI-2s and a Sub

The jungle-warfare training, combined with the supply by the Russians to Cuba of modern MI-23 jets and a Foxrot-class diesel submarine, is raising some serious questions here. Comments one senior official:

"Cuba is being turned into a military outpost. But for what purpose? What do they need a submarine for, to sink an aircraft carrier? We've got a lot of questions but few answers."

Administration officials are reluctant to talk about developments in Cuba, for fear that this could have a negative impact on the Senate as it debates whether to ratify the controversial SALT-2 treaty.

They note, for instance, that Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., has been trying to get the administration to declassify information on the training brigade to see whether its presence runs counter to an assurance he got in writing from President Carter before the Panama Canal treaties were approved last year that the United States would not countenance the establishment of Soviet bases in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. officials say Soviet training units first began to set up shop in Cuba in 1976 after Cubans in Angola were bloodied by South African military units in the Angola war. More units came in as the Cubans extended their combat activity to Ethiopia, against well-equipped Somali forces.

Combined Recently

"What appears to have happened recently," one source said, "is that the Russians have combined their various training units into a brigade headquarters, perhaps for ease of administration." The headquarters is believed to be located near Havana.

At heart, the concern is that the

Soviet Union and Cuba might be setting up a more sophisticated intervention force, trained and equipped to mix it up with foes in Africa or Latin America.

For example, as Britain and the United States edge toward improved relations with the new majority government in Zimbabwe, Rhodesia, might Moscow want to push the Patriotic Front guerrillas into a major step-up in the war there? The Rhodesian armed forces are relatively well equipped and if they run into serious difficulty, South Africa's even better forces might enter the fray.

Also, the Cubans helped train and arm the Sandinista guerrillas in their successful overthrow of the unpopular government in Nicaragua.

Might Moscow and Havana be emboldened by this success to step up efforts to topple the regimes in Guatemala, El Salvador and some of the small nations in the Caribbean?

Do they want an intervention force trained and available to move if needed?

Washington officials do not know the answer to such questions, but are making a high priority intelligence effort to try to find out.

William Beecher is diplomatic correspondent of the Boston Globe.

The Myth of the Power Elite

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In thinking about the country's leadership problem, the first commandment is not to imagine a heroic past.

No doubt there has recently taken place a diffusion of authority in America. But the United States has never had a national elite. Nor, in peacetime at least, did the country ever need, nearly as much as it does now, a strong capacity to make decisions in one place.

A half-forgotten classic published in 1956 — "The Power Elite" by C. Wright Mills — provides a good guide to the once, present and future leadership of the United States. In that book, Prof. Mills advanced the theory that the country was run by a national alliance of corporate executives and labor barons who used as auxiliaries the political bosses and military brass.

Today such a view would evoke hoots of hysterical laughter. It is suggestive that of the more than 130 leaders invited by President Carter to the domestic summit at Camp David, only 10 came from the ranks of industrial corporations and industrial labor. There was only one person from organization politics, and not a single military man.

The fact is that that part of the

country primarily concerned with producing goods — the group I have called Big America — has lost confidence and standing. Their place in the forefront has been taken by persons primarily concerned with improving the quality of life — a group I have called Little America. It is suggestive that 37 of the people invited to Camp David came from academia, the media and the clergy. Of the 10 mayors present, 5 were blacks.

The change in emphasis from Big America to Little America defines the recent diffusion of authority. The circle of people who can make things happen has grown wider. Connections between leaders and followers are attenuated. Isolated individuals, celebrities, count for more than those who wield the levers of economic power.

But if there has been a softening, a "salonification" of the U.S. establishment, it is not as though the system was ever very tight. To be sure, there have been identifiable power structures in many places. New York City had, and has, an establishment. So have other big cities around the nation.

The Difference

But the peculiar feature of this country — a quality that sets our national life apart from that of Britain and France and the Soviet Union and Japan — is that nobody ever put it all together here. There is not, and there never has been, a national establishment. There is not, and there never has been, a power elite.

One sign of the difference is that this country has no equivalent of what Oxford and Cambridge do in Britain, or the grandes écoles in France, or the Communist Party in Russia, or Tokyo University in Japan. The would-be elite on the East Coast of the United States may go to the Ivy League schools.

But in Michigan and in Texas and in California, they go to excellent universities in Ann Arbor or Austin or Berkeley or Palo Alto. There is not, in the United States, even an elite. The challenge became dramatic — as in World War II — the response was overwhelming.

This hole in the system did not matter much for most of our national life. The task of setting a continent and rapidly developing a modern economy was well left to the uncoordinated efforts of different power centers. In times of peril the country was slow to react, but once the challenge became dramatic — as in World War II — the response was overwhelming.

Excessive Demands

Now, however, a different kind of challenge confronts the United States. The country's industrial society, with its millions of jobs in major cities, is threatened. Part of the threat comes from excessive demands put upon the system by the environmentalists, consumer advocates and minority groups. Part comes from abroad in the form of dizzying rises in the price of oil and increasingly stiff competition in heavy industry from Japan, West Germany and other countries.

Meeting the so-called energy-economic crisis does not merely mean giving up joy-riding on Saturday night. It does not mean saving Chrysler or selling it off to foreigners. It means re-industrializing the country — laying down a new transport system and refurbishing such basic industries as steel and autos.

That task, of course, requires leadership. But it is not the kind of anti-system leadership offered by President Carter and Little America. It is a leadership rooted in Big America — but on a scale and in a detail such as we in the United States have never before known.

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NYT-Brand Column Household Words Under Attack

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Five years ago, I described a possible shift of administration officers as "Cabinet scuffle." Promptly, the Scribner & Righter Co. complained of my "improper" use of its trademark. "There are as many crossword games being sold as there are cologne bottles and cameras," wrote the advertising manager. "But there is only one Scribner brand, one Coca-Cola brand and one Kodak brand. The descriptive name of our product is crossword game. The trademark is Scribner. Testily, I replied I would not soon again plug its head-breaking, entertainment, besides, I can never get the 'S' on a triple-scoring square."

Of late, we in the United States have all been watching a television commercial starring Robert Young — a doctor who plays to actors, or vice versa — who was using a location no human being in a normal situation would ever use: "Try-Sanka brand" decaffeinated coffee. Why the strange turn of phrase — why not just the conversational "Try-Sanka"? The viewer could almost hear the ad manager in his background, afflicted with coffee nerves and surrounded by lawyers, whispering, "The descriptive name of our product is decaffeinated coffee. The trademark is Sanka."

The Scribner and Sanka lawyers are absolutely right to worry about familiarly breeding contempt: If a trademark becomes generic — applicable to a genus, kind or group — anybody can use it. Last month, the Federal Trade Commission struck terror among the companies with trade names by moving against Formica, a corporation that makes plastic laminated counter tops. In the past, trade names were lost because they fell into disuse, but now — for the first time — the government is seeking to remove the trademark for a linguistic reason: that the word has become generic.

This is not merely a case of companies fighting over trademarks, as when United Drug wrestled the exclusive use of aspirin from Bayer, or when Du Pont unsuccessfully sued Waxed Products for infringement of cellophane, or when Ois lost its trademark to a rival shoe company and later to critics of the Vietnam War. This was Uncle Sam acting as Uncle Sam, and should be wary of the household words.

"Don't put the jello in the plegias dish in the deepfreeze. Dr. Welby — put it in the frigidaire while I change into my levis to throw a frisbee around."

When a trademark gets into the dictionaries, it may be in trouble. When Merriam-Webster's Third Unabridged came out in 1961, the brand-name crowd was alarmed. "The only word capitalized was 'God,'" moaned Dorothy Fey, executive director of the U.S. Trademark Association. Since that time, most dictionaries — including Merriam-Webster — capitalize such household-words: trademarks as "Deepfreeze" and "Identify" them as trademarks. (Anybody can call a dictionary "Webster's.")

I think I will not answer cause I don't think there is answer in logic or grammar only say, "An idiom is excuse for being." (I will say only say? Only I will say.)

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Letters

Hardship Cases

Two days after I wrote in my second article on the taxation of American citizens abroad (HTT, July 28) that the publication of the first one in the Washington Post had provoked no reaction at all, I did receive a letter from Washington in response to that story.

There has been formed in Washington the U.S. & Overseas Employees Tax Fairness Committee. It is backed in large part by the engineering and construction industries since they have an interest in making it possible for American technicians to continue to work on projects in foreign countries, but it also for the support of Americans who are adversely affected by the new law in other situations as well. "We want all of the case histories and 'horror stories' we can get our hands on to help bring our arguments up to date," this organization writes. "The object is to secure the modification of the law."

If you have a case of individual hardship to report because of the new law, you can write to Robert M. Gans, Director, U.S. & Overseas Employees Tax Fairness Committee, 1101 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. I would suggest specifying whether or not you want your name to be used.

It may be of some interest to readers that since these two articles appeared, two new countries have been heard from in the mail which I continue to receive. One letter reports the case of an American who is changing nationality because of the new law. He resents being

obliged to do so, for his a fought in the Revolution. PARIS. WAYERLEY R.

The Ghost Can

Between the writing and printing of my letter about Germany's extermination (HTT, July 28-29), some we thought, the ill-informed in any struck our Belsen, one original six extermination camps, Poland, and sub-Bergen-Belsen, a concentration (not extermination) camp. Hannover in present-day Germany. If he had never even heard the name of Belsen, excuse him, for neither has anyone else alive today.

As the advancing Soviet troops, the best of the SS, Himmler, ordered the Belsen camp from the face earth. His men did such a tedious job that the members of the investigating commission they managed even to find the former location, for pair of glasses, a part of a plate — and virtually nothing whatever.

I have never heard of a inmate who survived Belsen prisoners sent to that camp in the SS guards' phrase, the smokestacks. Small wonder to this very day, for tragic reasons, no one can read the history of the extermination factory which once did feed and stay, efficiently indeed, the Police town of Belsen. Berlin. PAUL M.

International Opinion

U.S., U.K. and Ulster

The U.S. State Department's decision to suspend the issue of licenses for arms sales to the Royal Ulster Constabulary is a significant and disquieting development. . . . The significance . . . is that the State Department has yielded to congressional pressures in relation to Northern Ireland. There is, as far as we know, no precedent for yielding to such a pressure in all the nearly 60 years since Northern Ireland — and what is now the Irish Republic — was first established.

The actual decision taken is not materially important; the precedent set is important

and potentially most harmful. In terms of American national politics, it is just one symptom of the present strength of Congress and the weakness of the presidency. In terms of the local situation to which the decision addresses itself, it strengthens all the forces now steadily pushing the whole of Ireland toward the brink of civil war. It encourages the Protestant paramilitaries to retaliate. It encourages those in this country who want Britain to withdraw from Northern Ireland, at whatever cost in blood, leaving the Irish to stew in their own juice.

— From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 6, 1904

NEW YORK — The Kansas City Star commented, in an editorial on the increasing lawlessness of the courts: "A man was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment by a Kansas City justice for stealing a bicycle. A few years ago he would have been sent to the penitentiary for grand larceny." On the topic of female employment, the Chicago Record-Herald wrote: "The latest report shows that 55 percent of all divorced women and 31 percent of all 'single women' are pursuing gainful occupations. That American married women are confining their energies to the manage of homes is shown by the fact that only 6 percent of them are in the gainful pursuits."

Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1929

LONDON — George Bernard Shaw, appearing in the role of "a bourgeois Socialist apt to turn Conservative at any moment," today addressed a group of earnest left-wing Socialist workers at the Independent Labor Party's summer camp. Shaw decried the ineptness of all political parties, whether Conservative, Liberal, Labor or Communist. Declared Shaw: "There isn't one of you who could be mistaken for a horny-handed son of toil. That is significant, because there is hardly any class which understands the working class less than our own. As a boy my father insisted I couldn't play or speak to the son of a retail salesman; but a wholesaler's son was allowed."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

هكذا من الامل

Salvador Rulers Fear Nicaraguan-Style Revolt

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Salvador's military rulers are fearful that they eventually will suffer the same fate as Nicaragua's at Anastasio Somoza, yet see little to defend mounting pressures that may ensure his departure.

Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's government has recognized the need for elections and active assurances of political freedoms will be made, but it has made little in proposing or carrying out necessary changes.

Former politicians and army officers interviewed since Gen. Somoza's ouster say that government forces of free and open elections next March are necessary for avoiding a new wave of violence.

They say almost 100 persons were killed by security forces during a demonstration in the capital, and whose cause was taken up by more moderate opposition forces that feared further pogroms without greater government security.

Call for Dialogue

response to local public and international pressure, Romero called for a "national dialogue" to discuss ways to return the country to civilian rule after nearly 50 years of military rule.

Many of El Salvador's most vocal critics, including human rights activists, Archbishop Oscar Romero, were not invited to the dialogue. Romero, a vocal critic of the military, is believed to be prevented from doing so by the military.

President Romero is a prisoner of the same system that put him in office, a U.S. official said.

Caragua Junta Finds It's Rich in Land

By Warren Hoge

NAGUA (UPI) — The Nicaraguan revolution, while desperate for capital, has more than it knows what to do with expropriating the ranches, and pastures owned by former President Anastasio Somoza is an associate, the Sandinistas have obtained enough land to give each of Nicaragua's 10 farm families at least five acres. A full survey has not been completed, and Jaime Wheelock, minister of agrarian reform, in an interview that he was surprised every day by new series of property.

Wheelock would not guess at a total, but according to a recent independent study, Somoza and members of his family had 1.6 million acres in cashing land alone.

Alchemy of Greed

this case, Somoza's greed was of good luck for us," Mr. Wheelock said.

may also have been a stroke of fortune for other Nicaraguan owners whose properties for the time being are in the hands of the revolutionary administrators.

is a sizeable stake, its importance to the Sandinistas' agriculture-based movement has placed the lot of the peasant farmer much more in the center of the political nature of the revolution than it has in the past.

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Wheelock would not guess at a total, but according to a recent independent study, Somoza and members of his family had 1.6 million acres in cashing land alone.

Chicago Rail Yard Blaze

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP) — Nine rapid transit cars, hundreds of feet of track and one of the Chicago Transit Authority's oldest repair shops have been destroyed in a multimillion-dollar fire caused by a spark from a welder's torch, Chicago officials said yesterday. No injuries were reported.

A Realist?

Mr. Wheelock said he was aware of his background had caused controversy. But he said that he was not a Marxist.

do not want to give free rein to "radicalism," he said. "I am a realist."

discussing agrarian reform in the theoretical terms, he said, "I am a realist."

he spoke vaguely of "great state enterprises" that he said would not be taken from models in Cuba, Chile, Peru but would be "purely Nicaraguan."

he said he would be "purely Nicaraguan."

he said he would be "purely Nicaraguan."



OUT OF PRISON — Ahmed Ben Bella, independent Algeria's first president, is fairly independent himself for the first time in 14 years. The photo was taken in Msila, Algeria, on July 4, the day President Benjedid Chadli freed Mr. Ben Bella, 62, from prison. With him are his 34-year-old wife, Zohra, and their two daughters by adoption.

U.S. Says Cuba Cuts Force In Ethiopia, Not Support

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Cuba has withdrawn between 2,000 and 3,000 of the troops it sent to Ethiopia in late 1977 and early last year to help repel an incursion from Somalia, U.S. officials say. They emphasized the limits of the withdrawal, adding that, in their opinion, it did not indicate a lessening of Cuba's commitment to support the regime in Ethiopia or revolutionary movements elsewhere in Africa.

Washington Detects Soviet Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has made its seventh underground nuclear explosion of the year, the Department of Energy announced yesterday.

\$225 Million Pledged

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, Aug. 5 — The Inter-American Development Bank has promised \$225 million in loans to Nicaragua for reconstruction in the next several years, Rodolfo Silva, the bank's executive director for Central America, said \$20 million of that would be available immediately through a trust established by Venezuela.

No Combat Evidence

Officials said they saw no credible evidence that Cubans had assumed combat roles in Ethiopia's costly and so far unsuccessful offensive to regain control of rebellious Eritrea province. Nor are the Cubans thought to be involved in the revived fighting in the Ogaden. "It is often difficult to tell who is flying airplanes," a specialist said, "but we think the Cubans are mostly engaged in instruction of the Ethiopian forces, rather than in actual combat."

Mr. Silva said the organization would immediately restructure the \$25 million in loan agreements it had made with the regime of President Somoza to allow the money to be used for the country's urgent needs. They will now be used to help rebuild facilities damaged during the seven-week civil war between the Sandinistas and Somoza forces.

An impoverished barrio that solidly supported the revolution has been promised that the victorious Sandinistas will create the new economic, political and social structure they have promised.

A rally in the barrio Friday ended a two-mile march by 25,000 persons. It was called to demonstrate that the Sandinistas retain popular support.



Chicago Rail Yard Blaze

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP) — Nine rapid transit cars, hundreds of feet of track and one of the Chicago Transit Authority's oldest repair shops have been destroyed in a multimillion-dollar fire caused by a spark from a welder's torch, Chicago officials said yesterday. No injuries were reported.

Japan Gently Introduces Tough Fuel-Saving Policies

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (NYT) — For the first time since the oil crisis in 1973, the lights of Tokyo have been turned down.

The 1,100-foot Tokyo Tower still shines like a giant candle until 8 p.m. But the floodlights on the tallest building in Tokyo, a 36-story Mitsui office, have been switched off, as have the fountains on its forecourt.

The center of the city seems suburban at night as the government has ordered one street lamp of two turned off. White signs have been set up to warn motorists at night to "take care — there's an energy crisis."

There are big differences in the way Japan and the United States, the world's two largest importers and consumers of oil, save energy. Washington could learn from Tokyo, officials here believe.

The government is trying to increase energy-consciousness slowly and by degrees, said Ryuzi Anraku, an official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "It's a question of spreading the idea that energy must be saved, not of ramming the notion down people's throats."

'Soft' Approach

Planners here see a contrast between the "soft" Japanese approach to what seems to them a more strident line taken by President Carter recently and at the start of his administration when he called for "the moral equivalent of war" on the energy crisis.

"We found that the way to persuade people to cooperate was to slowly creep up on them — gradually introducing tougher programs," said Mr. Anraku. "We didn't want to repeat the situation we had in 1973, when there were panics over short supplies and gasoline lines. We have none of those things now, as we haven't rushed through measures that upset people."

The Japanese record on oil consumption is exemplary. From 1973 to 1978, oil imports barely increased. Last year they rose by only 2 percent to 4.25 million barrels a day. With the latest controls, oil imports will barely rise in 1979, the government estimates.

"But in the United States you've had a surge of 40 percent in oil imports," said another source. "Americans are tremendous gas-guzzlers by our standards."

The Japanese method of restricting oil consumption and thus imports because more than 99 percent of oil consumed here is bought overseas, was for the government to exhort and occasionally bully industry, the biggest single oil consumer, to cut oil use.

Changing Lifestyles

"There's not a great deal of scope for further energy-saving in industry," said Mr. Anraku. "The steel people and the auto industries have done their best and saved themselves a lot of money."

"But American industry could go far to save energy," he said. "American companies have less modern equipment than we do, so they have all kinds of chances to cut back on oil consumption by installing new machinery."

The Japanese are trying to save energy by changing the way people live. One possible move is a switch to a five-day week instead of the present 5½-day week observed by government and many businesses.

"This is the best thing we could do," said Kiichi Miyazawa, a former industry minister. "I have urged the prime minister to introduce the five-day week, and it's a move that might go down well in countries that think we work too hard."

Other Plans

But Ryozyo Hayashi, a trade official, warned that it would not be easy. The police and the hospitals, he said, would have to hire more people to keep a round-the-clock operation going if the five-day week were adopted. "That would mean higher budgets for the police and the nurses," he added.

The government also has other plans: daylight saving time; a move to start baseball games 10 minutes early in summer and to play all games in daylight in the autumn; gradual reduction of private use of cars.

These proposals are not going to be easy to carry out. And the ultimate energy saving in Japan may be small, as private use of energy is minimal by comparison with the United States, where gasoline alone accounts for 38 percent of all oil used. In Japan gasoline accounts for little more than 10 percent of all oil used.

The Japanese feel that the United States has vast scope for saving energy by a slow change in the pattern of living. One way to encourage this, they say, would be to allow gasoline prices to rise to Japanese levels — up by one-third here since April and now around \$2.60 a gallon for regular grades.

A big difference between Japan and the United States appears to be that the government here is skillful in giving guidance to the public. "We find we can slowly inculcate an idea that change is in the public interest," said an official.

"It's not that we have great power," said Mr. Anraku. "It takes enormous effort to persuade people to fall in line. The Japanese are not as docile as foreigners think."



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With Foreign Firms

China Nears Completion Of Oil-Exploration Pacts

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — China has almost completed a series of agreements with foreign oil companies for comprehensive seismic surveys of what are believed to be its vast offshore oil reserves.

At least 10 U.S. oil companies are known to have signed contracts with Peking over the last few months for the geophysical surveys, which are scheduled to take about a year to complete. The areas assigned to the U.S. concerns are largely in the South China Sea, from the southern Taiwan Strait to the Gulf of Tonkin.

The latest deal was concluded last month by a group of four companies — the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), the Cities Service Co., the Pennzoil Co. and the Union Oil Co. of California — for work in the Gulf of Tonkin in waters that might be contested by Vietnam.

After the seismic data are processed, China has said it will invite bids for a second stage of exploration and development in mid-1981. Under Peking's terms, the bidding for choice blocks in this phase will be open to all foreign companies regardless of whether they took part in the original geophysical work. Nevertheless, several oil industry executives who recently visited Peking said they hoped their participation in the seismic surveys, which they are undertaking at their own expense, would give them

some preference by demonstrating their technical competence and good will.

Because of the time needed for exploration and for construction of drilling platforms, the executives said they did not expect any sizable flow of petroleum from China's offshore fields until the late 1980s.

Even then there is no guarantee that much of the oil will go to the United States, the sources added. They believe that Peking may adopt the Brazilian contract system, which stipulates that foreign companies will be paid in oil for their investment only if Brazil's own domestic petroleum requirements are met first. Otherwise they will be paid in cash.

"I am pessimistic any oil company is going to do well in China," said a U.S. representative whose company has signed a deal for a seismic survey. "But considering the state of the world market, it's a game we can't afford not to be in."

China's demand for energy is increasing rapidly because of the effort to modernize the country's industry by the year 2000 and mechanize its agriculture. Last year, China's output of oil, nearly all from onshore fields, reached 104 million tons, making it the world's 10th-largest petroleum producer.

Production Drop

But the pace of expansion of China's oil industry has slowed considerably in the past few years, apparently because the rate of recovery from its main fields has declined. In the first half of this year, oil production climbed only 3.6 percent after growing 11 percent in 1978.

About 10 percent of China's oil production will be exported this year, largely to Japan. Peking is counting on the development of its offshore reserves as the major source of foreign exchange to help finance its modernization program.

The contracts specify that other oil concerns may buy into any of the operations and acquire the physical data "on a shared-cost principle." Peking has apparently not yet decided on the form of contracts for the second stage of exploration and development. But the agreements for the first phase specifically rule out "a transfer of ownership of oil and gas resources."

The seismic survey work is estimated to cost each company \$4 million to \$5 million. An equal amount will be needed to process the data.

"Service Charge"

The foreign companies participating in the seismic surveys must pay all the costs and also give the China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corp. a payment of 3.5 percent of the total costs as a "service charge." In addition, these concerns have been required to allow a number of Chinese technicians aboard the survey ships to learn the companies' technology, a provision that initially provoked opposition from the Pentagon. It feared Peking might be able to learn about United States antisubmarine warfare technology.

Heroin Seized in London

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Customs officers at London's Heathrow Airport uncovered a \$2-million package of heroin as searches increased during a work-to-rule campaign to protest government plans to reduce staffing.



COMPACT HOG — French sculptor Cesar, foreground at left, polishes a 1,200cc Harley-Davidson motorcycle in Nice with assistance from its owner, Roger Klein, minutes before



the "Harley hog" is compressed to become Cesar's latest work. Mr. Klein says he plans to keep the "sculpture," as borne at right, in the living-room of his New York apartment.

Iran Crisis Strengthens Long-Term Commitment

Europe Pushes Ahead With Nuclear Power Program

(Continued from Page 1)

political static. There has been some slowing down of new plant orders for economic and budget reasons in the last 18 months, but since the Iran crisis the government has given a green light to advance orders for its entire program of 33 additional plants.

West Germany

Like France, the West Germans have 15 nuclear stations operating, but they produce 9,305 megawatts, about 10.4 percent of the total electricity output. Under construction or planned to start in the near future are another 11 plants to add 12,000 megawatts, with another seven in long-range planning.

The political problems in West Germany are complex because of the division of powers between the federal government and the Länder (states), as in the United States, plus constant recourse to the courts. In general, the commitment of the federal government under Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is unequivocal, but so the government has avoided using its federal powers to override anti-nuclear decisions at the state level. Two power plants are currently being blocked by court action, and one by a political argument between the federal and state governments. The other eight are going forward.

Britain

Britain was first off the mark with postwar nuclear power, and now has 33 plants operating, producing more than 8,000 megawatts, or 12 percent of total electricity. Another eight are under construction to provide an additional 5,000 megawatts.

With their North Sea oil, the British have not been under great pressure to push rapidly ahead with nuclear power, as the French are doing, but they intend to hold a full-scale judicial inquiry into the question of proceeding with a fast-breeder power station. They have had an experimental fast-breeder operating for more than a decade in the north of Scotland.

As is the case in France, the British have had virtually no political or lobby problems with nuclear power, although they have had plenty of demonstrations against their nuclear weapons program. The Conservative government clearly intends to keep moving on nuclear power, but not at the pace of the French.

Sweden

With six nuclear power plants producing 3,760 megawatts of electricity, Sweden already has 25-percent dependence on nuclear energy, the highest rate in Europe. But Sweden also has the strongest anti-nuclear lobby in Europe. Two new plants were completed recently, but the government has not yet given permission for them to go into operation. Another six are being built and to be ready in 1981. If and when all are producing, Sweden's dependence on nuclear energy for electricity will be 45 percent.

The economic case for nuclear power in Sweden is clear because it has no oil and only limited hydroelectric sources and high technology.

Nazi Past Brings Firing Squad for Soviet Woman

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI) — A grandmother convicted of gunning down scores of fellow Russians as a Nazi executioner during World War II has been sentenced to death by firing squad. Pravda reported yesterday.

The Supreme Court and the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Russian Federation had both rejected her appeals for clemency, Pravda said.

Pravda first reported on May 31 that Antonina Makarova, whose age was not disclosed, had been found guilty of volunteering as a machine-gun executioner of prisoners in return for favors from Nazi occupation troops in the small town of Lokot.

"She thought she could walk away from her past," Pravda said of Mrs. Makarova, who had been living for 32 years in a quiet Byelorussian town with a husband who knew nothing of her past. "She couldn't."

The report did not make it clear if the death sentence had already been carried out.

ical-industrial capacity. The government is preparing a referendum. The likely outcome is "another six and then no more" — probably enough for Sweden's anticipated energy needs and growth to the end of the century.

Belgium

Like Sweden, Belgium is high on the list in Europe in nuclear energy, drawing 21 percent of its electricity from four plants which produce a total of 1,660 megawatts. Unlike Sweden, there is not much of an anti-nuclear lobby in Belgium. Another four plants are being built to produce 3,800 more megawatts by 1983. At that point 45 percent of Belgian electricity will come from nuclear power. This will be about the limit. A mayor ordered one of the Belgian stations shut after the Three Mile Island accident, but the government stepped in after a few days and ordered it turned back on.

Switzerland

Another big nuclear user, with four plants operating at 1,660 megawatts, a fifth coming into operation in 1981 with 950 megawatts, and two more due after that for another 2,000 megawatts. This is about 14 percent of Swiss electric power.

The Swiss have long-term plans for another three nuclear stations which would make a total of 10. But a recent referendum required that a national inquiry be held to determine whether the required electricity could be provided by conventional means.

Italy

The Italians get less than 3 percent of their electricity from four nuclear stations which produce 1,450 megawatts. Three more are under construction, with another two planned. After that, Italy expects to build an additional 10 nuclear stations, but given the general problem of political instability, this is the least firm program in Europe.

Spain

Spain has a solid program, backed by all the post-Franco political parties. Three plants produce 1,075 megawatts, and two more are under construction at present, with firm commitments to add seven. All of this will total another 8,535 megawatts by the late 1980s. The chief political problem which the Spanish government has encountered in nuclear energy is Basque terrorism.

45 Are Killed In Plane Crash Near Bombay

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (UPI) — An Indian Airlines plane crashed near Bombay yesterday, killing all 45 persons on board, police announced.

The plane, on a domestic flight from Poona, crashed in heavy rain on a hilltop after suddenly losing contact with the control tower 10 minutes before it was due to land at Bombay's Santa Cruz airport, a police official said.

Villagers near the crash site said the aircraft had lost altitude rapidly before hitting the hill and bursting into flames.

The crash was the first on the Bombay-Poona route and the third in the history of Indian Airlines, aviation officials said. India's worst air disaster occurred in January, 1978, when an Air India Boeing 747 crashed into the sea minutes after takeoff from Bombay, killing all 213 persons aboard.

Western Sahara Talks Resumed

ALGIERS, Aug. 5 (AP) — Mauritania and Saharan autonomists resumed negotiations here over the weekend on Mauritania's withdrawal from its sector of the Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara.

The Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrilla movement has fought for independence of the Western Sahara since it was annexed by Mauritania and Morocco following the Spanish pullout in 1975.

Premier Mohamed Khouna Haidalla announced on July 31 that Mauritania had decided to quit the "fratricidal and unjust" desert war. The following day Morocco reiterated its intention to hold onto its share of the territory.

Elsewhere in Europe, the Dutch are sitting on a large field of natural gas, and Rotterdam is the import and refining center for oil for all of Europe, so there has been no great need to consider a big nuclear program. Moreover, because the Netherlands is by far the most crowded country in Europe, there is a strong anti-nuclear lobby. Two small stations have been built, and no others are planned.

Norway

Norway, with its great hydroelectric power capacity as well, has had no need for nuclear power, although the question is under study. Denmark has no nuclear power, like the Netherlands and Sweden, it has a strong anti-nuclear lobby. A decision on whether to build a nuclear station was shelved after the Three Mile Island accident.

Austria had its first nuclear power station completed and was to go with the final assembly on the reactor, when a referendum was held to decide whether it should be completed. Last November, Austrians voted against nuclear power by a margin of 60 percent, and the country is stuck with a nuclear waste dump on which about 3700 million have been spent. The government is trying to decide what to do next.

According to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, nuclear stations vary enormously from country to country even from site to site, but in the initial investment is about 50 percent higher than coal plants. The IAEA estimates that thousands of megawatts of nuclear electricity saves about 8 million tons of oil.

© Los Angeles Times

German Dominates

Coexistence of Language Imperiled in Switzerland

BERN, Aug. 5 (AP) — Bernard Crisler, a certified translator, is bilingual. But after 33 years of civil service in the Swiss Defense Ministry, he has developed a deaf ear to two of his three languages.

"I will no longer acknowledge any communication addressed to me that is not in my maternal French," Mr. Crisler said. The time has come, he believes, for federal authorities in Switzerland to "respect the minorities."

Mr. Crisler, 58, an official in the ministry's "secret branch," is one voice in a growing chorus of worried French-speakers. They fear their language is threatened by increasing use of German.

The debate has troubled the much-publicized linguistic peace in this multilingual country of 6.3 million people. German is spoken by about three-quarters of the population, French by about one-fifth, Italian by 4 percent and Romansh by 1 percent.

Symbol of Harmony

The coexistence of these tongues has often been cited as a model of multicultural harmony. The Swiss Constitution recognizes all except Romansh, an ancient idiom spoken by a small bilingual minority in eastern Switzerland, as equally official.

A high-level revolt against the alleged supremacy of German has been pushed by Geneva's Willy Donze, a Socialist member of the Council of States, the upper house of parliament. Seconding him, the Geneva newspaper, La Suisse, commented that "Swiss-German imperialism, which is probably involuntary," may become "the No. 1 state affair."

Mr. Donze has won support from some German-speakers for his proposal that simultaneous translation be provided in the upper house and at Parliament's 400 annual committee meetings.

At present, only the 200 legislators in the lower house, the National Council, can get translations in their earphones. Only a few do. Annemarie Huber, spokeswoman of the Federal Assembly, estimates that about half a dozen deputies from each of the two chief language groups regularly rely on the five interpreters hired for the plenary sessions.

Romansh Speeches

Luigi Generali, president of the council, uses Italian for "important statements" but also often addresses the house in German. Occasionally, interpreters are idle when a deputy speaks in Romansh — a "national" but not an "official" language — to his political listening but non-understanding colleagues. The Romansh speakers act as their own translators, providing a summary in German at the end of their speeches.

Ms. Huber agrees that quite a few deputies have trouble following in detail if a speaker discusses complex technical matters in a language other than their own. Only a few can match the linguistic talents of Justice Minister Kurt Furgler, a German-speaker who is also fluent in French, Italian and English — sometimes referred to by the tourists as "our fifth national language."

Complaints about "Germanization" are not new, but they have increased in volume with the in-

Money Problem

Most people agree that the nation service, which has to do with almost 20,000 pages of documents every year, is staffed. But how can the government finance an expansion of time of stringent economies?

Things are not easy, even German-Swiss deputies. Even the French-speakers, the German-speakers, the Romansh-speakers are expected to use the French call the "classical" man. But for the German-speakers who are accustomed to their dialects, this is virtually a foreign language.

The guttural dialects were traditionally used in Parliament in World War II. Some Frenchmen say the dialects are hard to hear, and most tourists neighboring Germany don't understand them.

But Finance Minister Georges Chavallaz, who is French-speaking Lausanne, has sided on a forward defense: He bought an audio-lingual program, a man-speaker, also has signaled he favors a linguistic truce, takes a cassette course in French.

Release Sought For Rudolf Hess

MUNICH, Aug. 5 (AP) — attorney for Rudolf Hess has pleaded to the European Human Rights Commission that the Hitler deputy's continued imprisonment is a violation of his rights.

A spokesman for attorney A. Seidl said that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim also been asked to raise Hess before the UN human rights mission.

Hess, 85, is the only Nazi left in Berlin's Spandau prison. He was arrested in May, 1941, he flew to Britain in an attempt to arrange an end to the war in the West. He was sent to life imprisonment by the Nuremberg tribunal for helping World War II.

Bomb Blast Wound 2 Arabs in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (AP) — Arabs were injured today when a bomb exploded in Jerusalem state radio reported.

The men, both gardeners employed by the city, were when the bomb exploded he pushed as they prepared irrigation hoses.

South Korean Defects

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (UPI) — South Korean soldier, Lance Kim Ryong Jin, has crossed over North Korea, a North Korean broadcast said yesterday. The report quoted him as saying arm in South Korea "is little different from a life in prison without ha-

CALL YOUR MOM IN MEMPHIS AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

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Now, call Mom. When she hears how cleverly you're cutting costs, she'll cut down on the worrying.



OCTOBER Week 44

29 MONDAY

30 TUESDAY

31 WEDNESDAY

THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS. PARIS CONFERENCE.

The fourth in a series of working conferences sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Limited will be held on the 29th and 30th October 1979, in Paris.

For further information about this important international conference, please contact: The International Herald Tribune, Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel.: 747 12 65 ext. 260.

Eurodollar Bonds Slighted by Diversifying Investors

By William Elington

ALBANY, Aug. 5 (AP)—A sharp economic indicators showed a further slowing of the economy and eventually a rise in interest rates and international investors still reluctant to accumulate more long-term dollar bonds, prices in the U.S. dollar market of the Eurodollar market slipped by a quarter-point last week, activity remained low, despite a certain amount of buying by institutional investors. In contrast, boom conditions in the Deutsche mark market. Prices of Eurodollar bonds in the market generally marked up by one point, or 10 percent, in this sector were oversubscribed, although they were reduced during the period in favor of the bond. Activity in other currency markets also picked up, dealers said, as they saw currency diversification rather than yield in what they are seeking. "We see assets to about 12 central banks, they are all looking to diversify holdings away from the dollar," a British merchant banker said.

Michelin Bonds. Investor apathy toward fixed-dollar bonds was demonstrated with a \$125-million, 15-year issue of Manufacture Francaise des Pneumatiques Michelin, the main subsidiary of the Michelin group. Priced at 99.25, the bond yielded 10.10 percent at maturity, the issue declined after market Friday to 97.13, 97.5 offered. At 97.5, the yield raised to 10.33 percent. It is offering left the calendar of rate dollar issues bare, however. And some analysts were warning that a lack of supply of issues could lead to further rises in prices before long.

New York Stock Market

By Vancan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The most closely watched barometer of the stock market—the Dow Jones industrial average—forged ahead last week, posting a gain of 6.40 points to finish at 846.16. Its closing high for this year stands at 878.72, on April 10.

Meanwhile, other market indicators performed well. The composite index of all equities listed on the New York Stock Exchange registered its best reading of the year. The American Stock Exchange's market value index came within striking distance of its record high and the NASDAQ composite index, which tracks the progress of over-the-counter stocks, moved to the loftiest level since its introduction in 1971.

It was, in short, a rather good week for the stock market, despite all the lingering worries about inflation, energy, future unemployment rates and recession.

In the fixed-income sector, the Treasury's financing for August was well received and bond prices produced a brisk rally.

While many stock market investors were looking over their shoulders at the Dow, Arnold Bernhard kept his sights on the future. He is the owner of a financial services company best known for its Value Line Investment Survey, the world's largest investment advisory service.

Impossible Task. "I wish I could make a market forecast covering the next three months," he said, "but that's really an impossible task."

Mr. Bernhard, 77, is a man whose opinion is worth listening to. He has been in the investment business since 1928 and once worked as a clerk for Jesse Livermore, perhaps the most famous stock market operator in Wall Street history. Mr. Bernhard's money has doubled in three weeks. Mr. Chrysler took his profits and departed, remarking that the stock market was too speculative for his tastes.

Mr. Bernhard admits to making his forecast for a Dow at 1,500 to 2,000 as early as 1974. Inflation, he said, scuttled the time frame by depressing corporate profit margins, dividend payments and the multiple that investors were willing to pay for dividends.

Despite what he envisages as a relatively high inflation rate prevailing in the years ahead, he stands confidently behind his forecast. He also

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Commodities: Grain, Livestock Futures Rise

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Most grain, livestock and precious metals futures rose moderately Friday in quiet trading.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, corn futures rebounded from losses earlier in the week to gain 1 to 4 1/2 cents, mostly on the strength of heavy buying by an exporter.

The same firm delivered more than 2 million bushels of soybeans against the maturing August futures contract, however, helping push August bids lower by 7 1/2 cents a bushel. Traders saw the deliveries as evidence that the soybeans were not needed for export purposes and, at futures prices, were more expensive than prevailing cash market prices.

A Census Bureau report showing that about 923 million pounds of soybean oil were on hand at the end of June—less than expected by traders—lent some support to more distant contracts, however, which closed higher by as much as 3 1/2 cents.

Tempering activity in all the grain trading pits was the scheduled release Friday of an Agriculture Department crop production report. The report is expected to show an increase in projected corn and soybean production. As favorable crop conditions continued in most parts of the U.S. grain belt, traders considered the possibility that the corn crop could exceed 7 million bushels.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, live cattle futures rebounded by 0.9 to 1.5 cents a pound after falling sharply for four of the last five trading sessions. The buying came primarily in reaction to recent losses, said Thomas Mann, a livestock analyst with Thomson McKinnon Inc.

Traders moved to cover short positions, partly in apprehension that retail beef sales could pick up over the weekend or that retailers might increase their special featuring of beef, an analyst said.

Demand for beef has been slack in recent weeks, and last week's pickup in slaughter volume sent live cattle futures to new life-of-contract lows in some months.

Live hog futures were mostly higher after a similarly bearish week, gaining up to 27 cents a pound in light pre-weekend trade.

Pork belly (bacon) futures were mostly lower after making gains during most of the week. After the close, the Agriculture Department reported an increase in bacon slicings during the week of July 14 to 35.79 million pounds, about 25 percent above the previous week.

Consumer demand for beef was in the doldrums, and the unexpectedly heavy slaughter has accounted for an 88-per-hundredweight decrease in cash prices since mid-July, said Robert Kuhn, livestock analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

A seasonal midsummer slump, combined with a gasoline-related decline in the restaurant trade, ample supplies of ham, pork and chicken, and continuing high retail prices for beef, helped to account for consumers' lack of interest in beef, an analyst said.

Low Returns. One trader said feedlot owners seemed willing to sell at any price, even at below break-even levels, because of discouragement about returns on live cattle was so widespread.

Although hog prices steadied somewhat, recent heavy slaughters continued to weigh on prices, and speculators discouraged by margin calls bailed out of their buying positions.

On New York's Commodity Exchange, commission house and local buying pushed most gold contracts to slight gains of up to 30 cents an ounce. Silver rose 4 to 5.8 cents an ounce.

"Nobody really wanted to take new positions ahead of the weekend," an analyst said. A major brokerage firm reportedly withdrew its influential recommendation of Thursday to sell silver futures.

Copper futures declined Friday after scoring sharp gains during the previous two days, despite traders' expectations that London Metals Exchange warehouse stocks of copper would show another large decline. A government official in Chile was quoted as saying his country expects the price of copper, an industrial metal, to fall during the next 1 1/2 years because of a recession.

On the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, sugar futures were mostly higher by up to 1 cent a pound, continuing a rally that carried nearby prices almost 5 cents a pound.

U.S. Food Store In Paris Closes In Bankruptcy

PARIS, Aug. 5 (IHT)—The American National Interest Company (ANIC) has closed its doors in bankruptcy after nearly 35 years of selling "made in U.S.A." foods in Paris.

Receivers are selling ANIC's food stores and fixtures, Herb Johnson, ANIC's president, said today. ANIC's sales had slumped in the last five years, he said, because of the declining number of Americans here and the increased competition from comparable French foods. The commissary was started in 1945 during the postwar food shortage in Paris.

The Tribunal de Commerce ordered the closing in May under laws governing the management of cooperatives. Mr. Johnson said that ANIC's 900 members, who bought individual shares over the years at a cost of up to \$200, appeared to have little chance of getting a refund because ANIC probably would need the funds to cover its liabilities and employee severance pay.

A hearing on the final disposal of ANIC's assets is scheduled at the Tribunal de Commerce, probably in October.

The dollar's improved performance on foreign exchange markets and a report of a narrower-than-expected U.S. trade deficit during June was enough to trigger selling in almost all commodities Monday.

By Thursday, there were new short sales of gold after an International Monetary Fund gold auction netted a disappointing number of bids at prices below cash gold prices in London.

"There just isn't much interest in gold at these price levels," said an analyst.

Reports late in the week that members of the Carter administration expect a weaker economy and a lower-than-predicted rate of inflation during 1979 was a factor encouraging liquidation.

The government also reported recent declines in retail sales, leading economic indicators, factory orders, construction spending and employee productivity, adding to a list of signs that the economy has slowed.

On other markets, October cotton futures dropped 1.94 cents a pound, appearing to follow the precious metals for much of the week.

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Over-Counter Market

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Japan Zoo Tiger Killed

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Hunters shot and killed one of two escaped zoo tigers in the mountains south of Tokyo yesterday as 800 riot policemen, hunters and firemen combed the area for the second.

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First Chicago Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Fuji International Finance Limited	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna	
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Lazard Frères et Ce	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	
Morgan Stanley International Limited	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nippon European Bank S.A.	
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Solomon Brothers International	Orion Bank Limited	Postipankki	Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft
J. Henry Schroder Wagge & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Sarwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited	Scandinavian Bank Limited	Reu Brothers Limited
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo Finance International	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Uversen) Limited	Trude Development Bank, London Branch	
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Verins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	
		Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	

log of Unsold Cars

Auto Companies Hit Gas Shortage Fallout

By Patrick Boyle

ANGELES, Aug. 5 — The

lies are gone, but the

ains for the U.S. au-

s in the United States are

on a three-to-four-month

of unsold, big and middle-

More than 45,000 auto

have been laid off indef-

and tens of thousands

temporarily — as manu-

facturers cut production for

the 1979. Introduction of the

sels in October has been

ed for two weeks. And the

kers are scrambling to con-

sumers that higher gas

s should not keep them

ing a fuel-hungry car.

There are some signs

stories are beginning to

the problem of too many

is expected to plague the

for the rest of the year and

into 1980. The 1980 mod-

o far along to be changed

I get about the same gas

as their 1979 predecessors.

o makers are expected to

many small cars as possi-

80 while marketing time un-

when several new fuel-effi-

ciency models are scheduled

for 1980.

Industry officials believe

s will bounce back to

levels, as they did after a

slump in the 1974-75 re-

cession. The Arab oil em-

and its long gasoline line-

s, smaller, more fuel-effi-

ciency to continue selling well

as cars worry about the

liability of gasoline.

customers are buying with

ciency paramount in their

s," said Elliott Estes, presi-

General Motors Corp., the

U.S. auto maker. "It seems

as this will continue to be

a hot stove and get burned

over and do it again. But

turned is a hard lesson

e other hand, few industry

analysts believe they are

ng the death of the big

in car. To Detroit, auto

the thought of a world-

full-size, six-passenger car

y. Slumps have traditionally

followed by boom years, and

romarket

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200-million-DM, 10-year

is, 7.125 percent. Priced at

yield 7.21 percent, the issue

ed at 99.95.

s said that a 50-million-

5-year convertible issue of

Japanese retailing concern,

tremely hot" because of ex-

s that the yen would ap-

gainst the mark and that

itself would perform well

ing the issue is a generous

ent coupon. The offering

g managed by Deutsche

Landesbank, is a private

e private note placement

rozentale and Bank der

eichischen Sparkassen, the

bank for Austrian savings.

The 50-million-DM, five-

s are being offered at par

6.875 percent.

on offer and selling well is

a on-year, 10-year issue of

an investment bank. Man-

y Nomura Securities, the

is being offered at 99.25 bear-

5 percent to yield 7.86 per-

Eurobond Yields*

Week Ended August 1

(U.S. dollars)

stitutional 9.81%

ria, long term 9.71%

ria, medium term 9.70%

ian dollars, medium term

10.91%

f franc, long term 11.19%

f franc, long term 8.70%

sited by Luxembourg Stock

Market Turnover

Week Ended August 3

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

Total 1,408.9

Dollars 970.6

Non-dollar 2,467.9

2,082.5

385.4

no, Other Indicators Gain Despite Recession Worries

Continued from Page 7)

is that, in terms of total re-

investors, stocks will pro-

vide far superior to bonds.

Currently, high-quality stocks

in this grouping include Bank-

America Corp., Eli Lilly and

Union Pacific. In the average-risk

category are Freeport Minerals,

Occidental Petroleum and Tele-

dyne. As for more speculative

stocks expected to outperform

the market, there are such

as General Instrument,

Marathon Manufacturing

and Esterline Corp.

No End to Inflation?

Berthard has set forth his

blunty in the Value Line

Survey as follows:

is an inflation era and

is no end in sight. Do not

the mistake of concentrating

on-term bonds and savings

nts. The allure — the ab-

solute volatility — of these in-

vestments is a treacherous

decoy. It

will lead to real security.

he dollar will probably be

only half as much five years

as it is now. Only by increas-

ing the number of dollars can

one the shrinkage in their buy-

ing. The best chance of doing

so is to invest in common

stocks. There is no rational

alternative. The risk of price

volatility must be met.

e survey itself regularly

monitors 1,700 stocks, each

rated for its performance

in the market. Performance

in the ahead. Embracing

various degrees of risk,

100 issues are included

in the top ranking of "timely"

Larry Csonka
Back with Miami.

TD by Rams' Tyler Beats Raiders in Overtime

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (UPI) —

Wendell Tyler scored on a 5-yard

run in sudden death last night to

lift the Los Angeles Rams to a 20-

14 preseason victory over the Oak-

land Raiders.

Tyler's run capped a Los Angeles

march of 65 yards in four plays,

highlighted by a 44-yard pass from

Vince Ferragamo to Preston Den-

nard.

The Raiders tied the score at 14-

14 with 31 seconds left on a pass

from Jim Plunkett to Ramsey and

Jim Breach's extra point. Plunkett

marched the Raiders 60 yards in 10

plays in the drive, climaxing it with

a touchdown pass to Derrick

Ramsey, who was wide open.

The Rams scored the game's first

touchdown just 2:29 into the con-

test on Cullen Bryant's 3-yard

plunge.

Los Angeles made it 14-0 with

12:43 left in the game when Ferragamo

connected with Tyler in the end

zone for the 21-yard touch-

down.

Oakland scored with 8:21 left on

a 1-yard run by Derrick Jensen.

The Raiders marched 81 yards in

nine plays in the drive, with Plunkett

completing 3 of 3 passes for 60

yards.

In Chicago, Vince Evans, the

longshot in the Chicago Bears'

quarterback derby, threw three sec-

ond-quarter touchdown passes, in-

cluding two to wide receiver James

Scott, to lead the Bears to a 27-14

victory over the New York Jets.

The Bears' defense forced five

turnovers, including two intercep-

tions.

In Orchard Park, N.Y., defensive

tackle Gary Dunn ran 32 yards

with a fumble recovery and Matt

Bahr booted three field goals to

lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 15-

7 victory over the Buffalo Bills.

Dunn scored after John

Banaszak jarrd the ball loose from

quarterback David Mays with 13

seconds left in the game. The Bills

were trailing, 9-7, at the time of the

fumble and were trying to set up

what would have been a game-win-

ning field goal.

In Tampa, Fla., Mark Moseley

kicked three field goals to give the

Washington Redskins a 9-7 victory

over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

Moseley's field goals of 33, 31 and

26 yards offset Tampa's lone score,

a 1-yard first-period plunge by

Johnnie Davis.

The winning field goal was set up

when linebacker Rich Milot blind-

sided quarterback Mike Rae just as

he released a pass and linebacker

Ken Giddens pounced on the ball at

the 48-yard line. Nine plays later

Moseley kicked his 26-yarder.

In Irving, Texas, Larry Brin-

son scored the game's only touch-

down following a pass interference

penalty that gave the Dallas

Cowboys the ball on the 1-yard line

in a 7-6 preseason victory over the

Denver Broncos.

Denver had moved to a 6-0 lead

on a 23-yard field goal by Jim

Turner in the first period and a 30-

yard kick by Turner in the second.

In Green Bay, Wis., Eddie Lee

Ivory scored on a 22-yard screen

pass in the third quarter to lift the

Green Bay Packers to a 14-10 vic-

tory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The Packers also scored on Da-

vid Whitworth's 8-yard pass to

James Lofton. Kansas City scored

on Jan Stenerud's 44-yard field

goal and a 1-yard sneak by quar-

terback Pete Woeke.

In San Francisco, Ray

Wersching kicked his second field

goal of the game, from 40 yards

out, with 5:50 remaining in the

fourth quarter to give the San Francisco

49ers a 13-10 victory over the San

Diego Chargers.

The 49ers took possession with

8:50 to play on their own 33-yard

line and moved to San Diego's 20

before Wersching made his winning

kick.

Friday night in Baltimore,

Greg Landry, playing his first game

for Baltimore after 11 years with

the Detroit Lions, hit Reese McCall

with two touchdown passes to lead

the Colts to a 17-14 victory over the

Philadelphia Eagles.

Baltimore's other points came on

a 25-yard field goal by Toni

Linhart in the first quarter. Cleve-

land Franklin scored for the Eagles

on a 1-yard run and Billy Cam-

field added a 5-yard romp.

In Miami, Guy Benjamin hit

Jimmy Cefalo for a 21-yard pass

early in the fourth quarter, then

connected with him on a 45-yard

scoring pass two plays later to give

the Miami Dolphins a 14-7 triumph

over the New Orleans Saints.

New Orleans opened the scoring

in the first quarter, when quar-

terback Archie Manning scrambled

over from the 1-yard line. Miami

evened it in the second, when Don

Strock hit Duane Harris in the

corner of the end zone with a 20-

yard pass.

Major-Leaguers Hit Disabled List at Record Rate

By Michael Wilbon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP) —

Major league baseball is hurting.

The season is almost two-thirds

over but already more players have

been disabled than at any time

since Abner Doubleday's day.

As of July 30, 50 players — 7.8

percent of all major leaguers —

were on the 15, 21 or 60-day dis-

abled lists. Division races almost

surely will be decided by which

teams can field the healthiest line-

ups.

Through July 30, 131 players

had appeared at one time or another

on a disabled list as compared

with 113 during the entire 1978 sea-

son. That means about 21 percent

of the 650 players in the 26 rosters

have been disabled in 1979.

As many as 55 players have

been on the disabled list simulta-

neously as compared with a high of

40 in 1978.

The injured include 14 past

All-Stars and 30 current regulars.

Only the Chicago Cubs, Mon-

treal, San Diego and Minnesota

have no disabled-list entries.

Of the 50 currently disabled,

30 are pitchers. That represents

Engine Failure Possible Cause in Munson Death

IN Ohio, Aug. 5 — An investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board has said that a power failure may have caused the crash Thursday of a New York Yankees star, Thurman Munson.

Munson, 32, catcher, most valuable player and team captain of the Yankees, died in a crash landing in a C-130 Hercules military transport plane on July 3, 1979, while en route to New York from Akron-Canton airport.

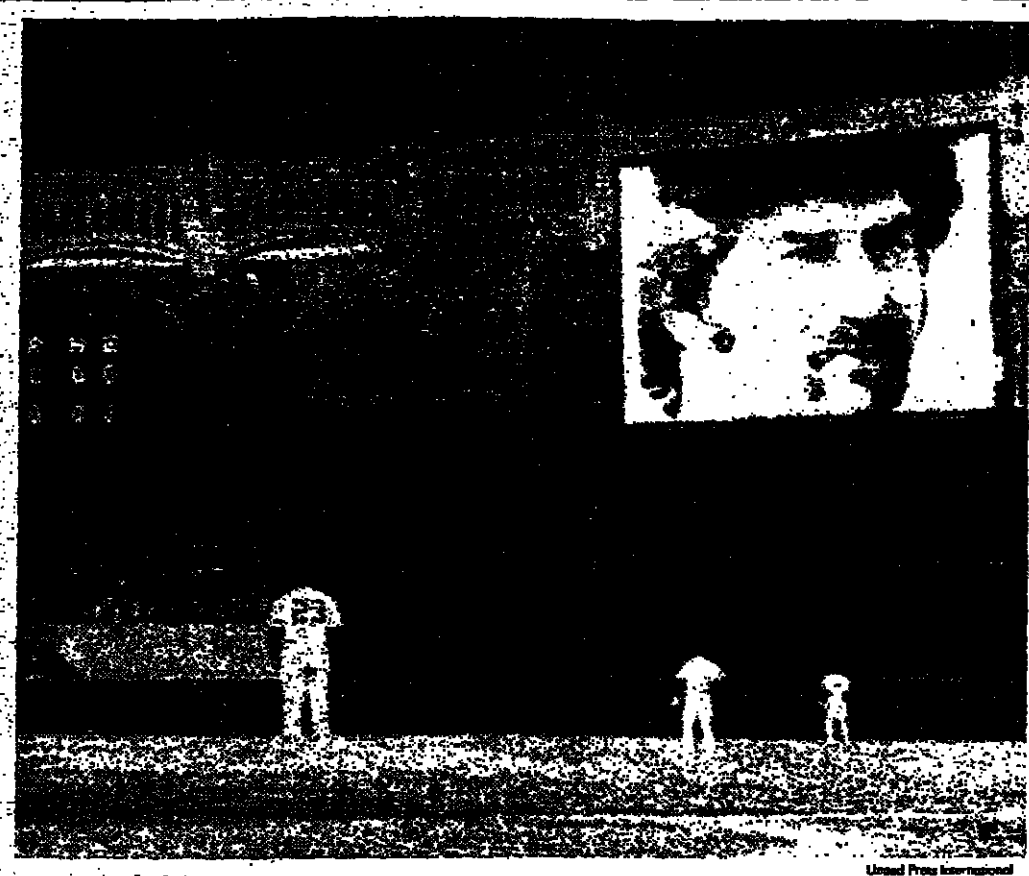
The plane crashed on a runway at the Akron-Canton airport, about 10 miles from the city of Akron, Ohio, on a rare day and time with his wife and three children.

The cause of death was ruled as "fatal trauma resulting from a crash landing." The report, by the National Transportation Safety Board, said that Munson was dead when the plane crashed.

The report said that Munson was in the cockpit of the plane when it crashed. The plane was flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet when it crashed.

The report said that the plane was flying at a speed of about 100 miles per hour when it crashed. The plane was flying at a steep angle when it crashed.

The report said that the plane was flying at a steep angle when it crashed. The plane was flying at a steep angle when it crashed.



With Thurman Munson's image on the scoreboard, the Yankees observed a moment of silence for their late captain before Friday's game. The catcher's position was vacant during the observance. The stadium's more than 50,000 fans followed with 10 minutes of cheering.

Yankees Silently Honor Their Captain As Fans Wildly Cheer a Hero Departed

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Just when silence was appropriate, spontaneous applause thundered through Yankee Stadium. It was the kind of ovation Thurman Munson frequently enjoyed while he was alive.

Cardinal Terence Cooke had just delivered an inspirational prayer and Robert Merrill moved 51,511 fans with a chilling version of America's Beautiful. A moment of silence was to follow — but suddenly the crowd was cheering wildly. Munson's face was flashed on the electronic scoreboard in center field and the volume doubled in intensity.

Five minutes passed and still the crowd was on its feet, yelling "Thurman, Thurman." The public address announcer tried to intervene but was shouted down on two occasions. Ten minutes passed before the applause lessened and finally died down.

Friday night, Yankee Stadium was positively eerie. The usually busy tunnels beneath the stands were quiet and lifeless. A small white note adorned the walls.

"Out of respect to the memory of Thurman Munson and in deference to our players who are sorrowful in the loss of their teammate, we ask that tonight only they be left alone."

The Yankees lost Friday night's game with Baltimore, and never seemed intent upon winning it. Several Orioles seemed to be going through the motions as well, playing as if preoccupied. "It hurts to talk about Thurman," said Orioles catcher Rick Dempsey, who once sought Munson's job. "He was the first man to greet me in the Yankee organization and he had the job I was after."

"That first day, he said to me, 'You're the kid who wants to take my job away, eh? Well, work with me, not against me. From that day on Thur-

Despite Faltering Final Round Lopez a 4-Stroke Winner In European Golf Open

SUNNINGDALE, England Aug. 5 (AP) — Nancy Lopez eagled the 409-yard, par 5 16th hole today to wrap up the European Open golf title for the second straight year.

But it was a strange, faltering day for the champion.

She carded a final-round 75, 1-over-par, and totaled 282, 14-under, for the 72-hole tournament on the 6,174 yard, par-74 course.

Joyce Kazmierski, runner-up with 286, four strokes off the lead, came from 10 strokes behind and at one point narrowed the margin to two strokes as Lopez made a string of bogeys.

"I kept telling myself it couldn't get worse and I had to keep going," Lopez said. "I felt that sooner or later I would get a birdie. It turned out to be an eagle."

She snapped out of her bad run at the 16th with the kind of golf the big money wanted to see. She drove 260 yards from the tee, laid a 7-iron to the green and sank it from 20 feet.

Kazmierski, who had been whittling away at Lopez's lead all day, knew then she had to be the bridesmaid once more. She was 2-over-par for the first nine holes but birdied the 10th, 11th and 12th, and suddenly looked as if she might do the impossible and win.

But Lopez's eagle ended her hopes.

Lopez was on the course for 4 1/2 hours and said the slowness of the play had something to do with her temporary loss of form.

"We waited to make our shots at every hole on the first nine," she said. "I wanted to get on with it and was swinging too easily."

Judy Rankin, twice winner of the tournament, made a late bid with four birdies and an eagle on the home nine. Like Lopez, she eagled the 16th.



Nancy Lopez

But her effort came too late after a bad start in the tournament and she finished tied for ninth at 294.

Her troubles started at the fifth, where she took an 8-iron for her second shot and struck a rock. The ball rose sharply and went 15 feet past the hole and she two-putted for a bogey.

Lopez struggled from that point on, collecting four more bogeys by the 12th hole.

At the sixth she three-putted from 35 feet. At the ninth she was in a sand trap, blasted out 15 feet short and two-putted. At the 443-yard 10th she drove into the trees, chipped out onto the fairway, sent a 4-iron through the green and finished with a bogey-6. Lopez hooked her drive at 12, put her second shot into a bunker, thrashed out and took two putts from 30 feet.

Palomino to Retire

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (AP) — Carlos Palomino, World Boxing Council welterweight champion from 1976 until this year, has announced his retirement.

Palomino, who lost his crown to Wilfredo Benitez last January in San Juan, said, "I will be 30 years old next week. I announced at 26, when I won the title, that I would retire by 30."

Rehabilitated Cepeda Takes His Cuts Again

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP) — After nine months in prison, Orlando Cepeda is again swinging his 44-ounce bat, teaching the Philadelphia Phillies' minor league players how to hit.

Dubbed "the Baby Bull" for his strength and exuberance, Cepeda during a 16-year major-league career had a .297 lifetime average with 379 home runs and 1,365 RBIs.

"Maybe I thought I was bigger than I was when it happened," Cepeda said before beginning his new job Thursday as the Phillies' farm team batting instructor.

What happened Dec. 12, 1975, was that Cepeda and a friend were arrested and charged with trying to smuggle 160 pounds of Colombian marijuana out of San Juan International Airport.

He pleaded guilty to the charges and in 1976 was sentenced to five years in a minimum-security prison and fined \$10,000.

After serving nine months, Cepeda was paroled in June. He worked for awhile in a Philadelphia halfway house for prisoners and a Philadelphia beer distributorship. Phillips farm director Dallas Green then offered Cepeda a job.

Problem

"During my problem, I tried not to put negative things on my mind, because I knew it wouldn't do any good. But you never know what freedom is until you lose it."

"I know my name will always come up. Every time somebody gets pinched, they will use my name. It's there and it won't change."

Caldwell, Confident 'Unknown,' 3d-Round Leader in U.S. Golf

By Thomas Boswell

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 5 (WP) — If Barry Manilow himself, the heart throb of 12-year-old girls, were leading the PGA, it would be no greater surprise than the appearance of that kooky and lean Manilow look-alike — Rex Caldwell — atop the leader board.

The 29-year-old struggling pro who says, "sure I'm a nobody," scalded Oakland Hills for a 66 in yesterday's third round to take a two-shot lead over Ben Crenshaw and a four-stroke bulge over the dangerous trio of Tom Watson, Jerry Pate and David Graham. Watson and Pate had been two strokes behind leader Crenshaw (136) at the end of two rounds.

If it had not been for a bogey on the 18th hole after a 45-minute rain delay, Caldwell might have tied the course record of 65 for one round, and the all-time three-round score in the PGA of 202.

"I'm not gonna lie to you," Caldwell said after finishing his three-day work of 67-70-66. "I'm pretty sure I'm going to win. I may never have played a better round of golf in my life than I did today. I was just drawing out steel and blanking the flag."

"I was really amazed that I wasn't nervous. My swing is in the slot. I can't put it any better and I never hit a nerve out there all day. I was just enjoying myself and living in the middle of the watering system [center of the fairway]."

Caldwell revealed his main spring, the key to his drive, earlier this week when, customary beer in hand, he said: "When I came out here, I had no golf game at all. I grew up collecting balls off the driving range to have enough money for greens fees the next day. I never broke par until I got out of college. I've never had a lesson. I started way behind."

"But I've got more guts than the rest of these guys. I can will it in the hole. I want it more. When I finally learn how to hit it like the big boys..."

Pate spoke for the crew of Watson, Crenshaw and himself — the model swingers who have seldom played their best under pressure.

"The only thing that could keep Caldwell from winning is the pressure," Pate said. "If he doesn't win, it'll be the pressure."

"If he can shoot 70 or even 71, he'll probably be all right. But I don't think he'll shoot it. He's got Watson and Crenshaw behind him and they can make it from anywhere, anytime. And my chances are pretty good, too."

When Watson talks about pre-tournament preparation, he discusses his strategy meetings with Byron Nelson and Sam Snead.

When Caldwell mentions his, he says: "I shot 68 in the last practice round and Fuzzy [Zoeller] took all my cash. He shot 64 and beat me more ways than you got toes."

Different Approach

At the ninth tee, Watson calmly watched Caldwell with a sort of bemused fascination. Caldwell chatted with caddies, ladies in the crowd, marshals, then finally said to his caddie, "Let's put away the furniture [three-wood] today. I can reach it with a two-iron."

Caldwell blanked out the stick again, then pulled his walk-to-the-next tee routine as his 10-foot downhill birdie, his third straight and fourth in five holes, went in the front door.

After burning the lip at 10, then birdieing again at 11, Caldwell's bubble finally burst. He yanked a four-foot birdie putt at the par-five 12th. Had he made it, he would only have needed to par in to the clubhouse to break the course record. Instead, he ran off six pars in a row — bringing his streak to 29 holes without a bogey — before bogeying the final hole.

"I was sitting in the [television] trailer," Caldwell said, "and I almost missed my tee time at the 18th. I had to come running over and put the peg right in the ground."

Caldwell said that if he had not made the final putt of the final tournament of the '75 season, to keep his (outward by \$91, that he would be "punching keys in a supermarket." Now he knows that he has those three young paragons of golf virtue behind him — Crenshaw, Watson and Pate.

"I can't wait," Caldwell said.

Transactions

BASEBALL American League

CHICAGO WHITE SOX — Placed Don Kessinger, infielder, on the restricted list. Recalled Harry Chapman, shortstop, from Iowa of the American Association.

NEW YORK YANKEES — Recalled Brad Cahan, catcher, and Bobby Brown, outfielder, from California of the International League; recalled Larry Rhoten, infielder, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League; placed pitcher Ed Fiers on the 71-day disabled list.

HOCKEY National Hockey League

ST. MONTON OILERS — Signed Lee Pospolil, defenseman, to a three-year contract.

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS — Signed Kris Marmy, right wing, to a one-year contract.

FOOTBALL National Football League

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS — Released Tom McLoughlin, punter, from Iowa University, and Harry Nelson, receiver-defensive back, from Northern Community College.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS — Released Bob O'Gara, offensive guard, and Kurtis Jucker, offensive tackle.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Signed Tom Banks, center, to a one-year contract.

BASKETBALL National Basketball Association

INDIANAPOLIS PACERS — Signed John Kuester, guard.

2 Singles, 2 RBIs in 7-1 Victory League-Leader Downing Helps Angels Beat Twins

From Agency Dispatches

MINNINGTON, Minn., Aug. 5 — American League's batting at 342, Brian Downing, a two-run single in the eighth, helped the Angels beat the Twins 7-1 in a victory over the Twins.

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Downing hit a two-run single in the eighth, helped the Angels beat the Twins 7-1 in a victory over the Twins.

Red Sox 8, Brewers 6

In Milwaukee, Carlton Fisk and Carl Yastrzemski hit three-run homers in a six-run second inning, and the Red Sox held on to defeat Milwaukee 8-6. Boston erupted after Dwight Evans drew a two-out walk. Rick Burleson followed with a single and Fisk with his sixth homer of the year.

Indians 12, Rangers 8

In Cleveland, Toby Harrah hit his third major league grand slam homer, and Gary Alexander homered to power Cleveland past Texas, 12-8.

Blue Jays 5, White Sox 2

In Toronto, Rick Bosetti's bases-loaded, two-run single keyed a three-run eighth inning outburst that gave Toronto a 5-2 victory over Chicago.

Tigers 5, Royals 2

In Detroit, rookie Mike Chris held Kansas City hitless for the first six innings and Lou Whitaker broke a zero-for-17 slump with two hits, the first a run-scoring triple in the third, as Detroit defeated Kansas City, 5-2.

A's 5, Mariners 3

In Seattle, Tony Armas, Dave Revering and Dwayne Murphy hit solo homers, leading Oakland to a 5-3 victory over Seattle.

Orioles 5, Yankees 4

In New York, Billy Smith singled to cap a five-run eighth, giving Baltimore its sixth straight triumph and its 15th in 17 games, a 5-4 decision over New York.

Pirates 4, Phillies 0

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, the Pirates shut out the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-0, on six hits, one of them a fifth-inning single by Pete Rose that tied Hall of Famer Honus Wagner for most career singles in National League history with 2,426. The all-time major

league singles record is held by Ty Cobb at 3,052.

Astrors 4, Braves 3

Astrors 6, Braves 2

In Houston, Atlanta's Phil Niekro tied two modern major-league records for wild pitches, allowing Houston to score three runs and complete a doubleheader sweep with a 6-2 victory over Atlanta. In the opener, Denny Walling's infield single in the ninth snapped a 3-3 tie and gave Houston a 4-3 victory. In the second game, Jose Cruz opened the fifth inning with a double and Jeff Leonard walked. Niekro then scored four wild pitches, scoring scoring Cruz, Leonard and Bruce Bochte — who reached first on a wild pitch after striking out. That tied Walter Johnson's record of four wild pitches in one inning. Niekro added one more in each of the sixth and eighth innings, tying the game record of six set by J.R. Richard of Houston earlier this year.

Cubs 8, Cardinals 6

In Chicago, Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer, tying his career high of 37 for one season, and added a sacrifice fly to power Chicago to an 8-6 victory over St. Louis.

Mets 3, Expos 2

In Montreal, John Stearns hit a two-run homer while Craig Swan and reliever Neil Allen threw an eight-hitter, enabling New York to stop Montreal's five-game winning streak with a 3-2 victory.

Dodgers 4, Giants 3

In Los Angeles, Manny Mota singled in Joe Ferguson from second base with one out in the 11th, giving Los Angeles a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

Reds 7, Padres 1

In Cincinnati, Fred Norman pitched a four-hitter and capped a two-run second inning with an RBI infield single, sparking Cincinnati to a 7-1 victory over San Diego.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	44	34	.563	—
Montreal	41	37	.526	3 1/2
San Francisco	39	39	.500	5 1/2
Philadelphia	38	40	.487	6 1/2
Atlanta	37	41	.474	7 1/2
Los Angeles	36	42	.461	8 1/2
San Diego	35	43	.447	9 1/2
Chicago	34	44	.436	10 1/2
Pittsburgh	33	45	.423	11 1/2
San Francisco	32	46	.410	12 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	44	34	.563	—
Seattle	41	37	.526	3 1/2
Minnesota	39	39	.500	5 1/2
Chicago	38	40	.487	6 1/2
San Francisco	37	41	.474	7 1/2
Philadelphia	36	42	.461	8 1/2
San Diego	35	43	.447	9 1/2
Atlanta	34	44	.436	10 1/2
St. Louis	33	45	.423	11 1/2
San Francisco	32	46	.410	12 1/2



The Cubs' Ivan DeJesus looks as if he's pleading for more than a safe call on an attempted steal in Saturday's game with the Cardinals. The umpire with the emphatic gesture is Paul Runge.

'Say-Hey Kid' Joins Lineup of Immortals Memories of Mays Now Part of Hall of Fame

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 5 (AP) — Memories of Willie Mays flood the brain.

Visions of basket catches in center field or catches on the run while his cap flew off his head storm the mind. So do all the strong throws that cut down unwise baserunners trying to test his arm.

One sees Mays, his back to home plate, outrunning Vic Wertz's well-kept center field in the 1954 World Series, corraling the ball with one of baseball's greatest catches.

There's that classic swing sending one of his 660 home runs into the seats.

You remember the incongruous sight of Mays in a uniform with San Francisco on the chest in 1958 and, 15 years later, in one with the Mets across the front.

And there is Willie Mays' night in 1973, when the "Say Hey Kid" tearfully bid farewell to baseball.

Willie Mays enters the Baseball Hall of Fame today, along with Hack Wilson and Warren Giles. It is not an unexpected honor for Mays, nor was it surprising that he was named on 409 of 432 ballots cast by the Baseball Writers Association of America, a 94.6 percentage that was the highest since Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth and Honus Wagner made the shrine when the voting began in 1936.

Nor was there any shock when Mays, forthright as always, declared himself as the best player he had seen in his 22-year career.

"Nobody in the world could do the things I could do," Mays said. "If you play ball, you have to believe you are the best. I never thought anybody could play the game better than me."

"I never played for myself, I always played to please the fans," he said. "Like the basket catch. It seemed natural and the fans liked it."

It is doubtful that anybody enjoyed playing baseball as much as Mays. It was like that for him from childhood.

"When I was 10 years old, I was playing with guys 25 years old. Once, when I was 12, I fell out of a tree when I was watching a game and broke my arm. I didn't want anybody to know because then I couldn't play ball. So I didn't tell anybody."

Instead he went home and

was going on until everybody passed me. Then I realized, 'Hey, we won it.'"

Mays won just one world championship in the majors, in 1954 with the Giants. His Giants teams won pennants in 1951, '54, and '55, and he won one in '73, with the Mets.

An All-Star 20 times, Mays knocked in 100 runs 10 times, his high being 141 in 1962; he had six seasons with more than 40 homers, including 51 in 1955 and 52 in 1965. Mays batted over .300 in 10 different seasons, his highest a .347 in 1958.

Mays ranks fourth in games played (2,992), at-bats (10,881) and runs scored (2,062); seventh in hits (3,283) and RBIs (1,903); third in total bases (6,066); eighth in slugging percentage (.557), and 10th in walks (1,464).

In his retirement speech at Shea Stadium on "Willie Mays Night" that September, Mays said: "I felt I'd never quit. But the time comes to get out for every player. . . . Willie, say goodbye to America."

Now he's saying hello to Cooperstown.

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